In the specification:

Please delete pages 5 and 6 and replace them with the following:

Brief Description of the Figures

Figure 1 is a schematic depiction of principal components of an inventive tricistronic vector, *i.e.*, a single promoter, an Ig-presenting polypeptide, and two Ig polypeptides. Abbreviations: Lac p/o lac promoter operator region; SS gpIII signal sequence, gIII phage gene III; RBS Ribosomal binding site; ompA outer membrane protein A signal sequence; phoA alkaline phosphatase signal sequence; L-His6 PGGSGH6 linker.

Figure 2A is a vector map of an illustrative vector according to the present invention.

Figure 2B provides the nucleic acid sequence for the vector described in Figure 2a **(SEQ. ID NO: 3)**.

Figure 3 is a gel that represents a quantitative analysis (by anti-gIIIp Western blot) of the mean display rate of Fab on the surfaces of phage .

Figure 4A is a gel that represents the display rate of a monocistronic scFv vector (pMORPH13) encoding scFvs from a VL-λ pool (conventional display).

Figure 4B is a gel that represents the display rate of a monocistronic scFv vector (pMORPH13) encoding scFvs from a VL-κ pool (conventional display).

Figure 4C is a Vector map for pMorph13 scFv Mac1-5

Figure 4D is the nucleic acid sequence for pMorph13 scFv Mac1-5 **(SEQ. ID NO: 4)**

Figure 5A is a gel that represents the display rate of a dicistronic scFv vector (pMORPH20) encoding scFvs from a VL-λ pool (display via Cys residues).

Figure 5B is a gel that represents the display rate of a dicistronic scFv vector (pMORPH20) encoding scFvs from a VL-κ pool (display via Cys residues).

Figure 5C is a Vector map for pMorph20 Mac1-5

Figure 5D is the nucleic acid sequence for pMorph20 Mac1-5 **(SEQ. ID NO: 5)**

Figure 6A is a gel that represents the display rate of a dicistronic Fab vector (pMORPH18) encoding a Fab of framework combination VH2 λ-1; (conventional display).

Figure 6B is a gel that represents the display rate of a dicistronic Fab vector (pMORPH18) encoding a Fab of framework combination VH3 κ-1; (conventional display).

Figure 6C is a Vector map of pMORPH®18-Fab Mac1-5

Figure 6D is the nucleic acid sequence for pMORPH®18-Fab Mac1-5 **(SEQ. ID NO: 6)**

Figure 7A is a gel that represents the display rate of a dicistronic Fab vector, using a two-vector system (pMORPHX10 & pBR_C_gIII) and encoding a Fab of framework combination VH3 κ-1, respectively (display via Cys residues).

Figure 7B is a gel that represents the display rate of a dicistronic Fab vector, using a two-vector system (pMORPHX10 & pBR_C_gIII) and encoding a Fab of framework combination VH2 κ-1, respectively (display via Cys residues).

Figure 7C is the vector map for pMORPHX10 Fab Mac1-5 VL LHC VH FS

Figure 7D is the nucleic acid sequence for pMORPHX10 Fab Mac1-5 VL LHC VH FS **(SEQ. ID NO: 7)**

Figure 7E is the vector map for pMORPHX10 Fab Mac1-5 VL VH LHC

Figure 7F is the nucleic acid sequence for pMORPHX10 Fab Mac1-5 VL VH LHC **(SEQ. ID NO: 8)**

Figure 7G is the vector map for pBR-C-gIII

Figure 7H is the nucleic acid sequence for pBR-C-gIII (SEQ. ID NO: 9)

Figure 8A is a gel that represents the display rate of a tricistronic Fab vector (pMORPH23) encoding a Fab pool (framework combinations VH3 κ/λ).

Figure 8B is a gel that represents the display rate of a tricistronic Fab vector (pMORPH23) encoding a Fab pool (framework combinations VH3 κ/λ).

Figure 9 is a bar graph comparing the functionality and the binding efficiency of Fab-presenting phage of (i) dicistronic Cys display vectors (2-vector system), (ii) tricistronic Cys display vectors, and (iii) dicistronic conventional display vectors in phage ELISA.

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Please delete the paragraph at page 24, lines 12-18, and insert therefore:

The dicistronic expression vector pMORPH20 was digested with restriction enzymes Stu*I* and Msc*I*, to remove the scFv–expression module. The resulting blunt end cut vector was religated after agarose gel purification and transformed into competent E.coli cells. The intermediate vector product was further modified by replacing the ompA signal sequence (Xba*I* and Eco*RV* digest) by a oligonucleotide cassette preformed by annealing primer pairs A **(SEQ. ID NO 1)** and B **(SEQ. ID NO 2)** coding for the gpIII signal sequence and introducing a 5' AccI restriction site and a 3' blunt end.